# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 3273

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1744.


THE following Papers are those taken Notice of in ours of the 6th Instant: They are, at this Juncture, of such high Consequence to the understanding Affairs Abroad, and our Interest at Home, that the Perusal of them cannot be too strongly pressed; especially if we consider, that the slightest in our Conduct will be irreparable by future At-

*l presented by Count* Schmettau, *the King of* Prus- *Minister at Paris, to his most Christian Majesty, after s first repeated it by Word of Mouth to him, upon th of* September.

irst News that I am in Expectation of from the y Master, throws me into a Perplexity which I able to express. The quiet Passage of the Queen ary's Army over the Rhine, will have so sensi- cted his Majesty, that I am under the greatest ts for the Effect which it shall have produced s Mind, and upon that of our Allies. Promises given to the King my Master, that the Au- rmy should be considerably diminished. It is that from the 12th of August to the 23d, they ntinually at Work upon their Retreat; nevertheless were so fortunate as to pass the Rhine with- ing suffered any considerable Loss. It is true, t would not have happened, but for the most nate of all Accidents which could have befallen , the Illness of his most Christian Majesty, prevented the ready Execution of his Intentions Things which were promised to the King my Accordingly his Majesty will never doubt, but this great Misfortune had not happened, the Au- rmy would not have been in a Condition to ap- in upon the Theatre of the Empire, with that which their quiet Passage over the Rhine can- to inspire them with.

Courts of Vienna and London will avail themf that Event, to increase their Credit in Germany, nd, and in the North, and to procure themselves ssistance which would have been refused them, if ny of Prince Charles had received those Checks, eemed inevitable to them, if Things had passed naturally ought to have done. It appears to me, order to remedy what has happened, which so revives the Confidence of our Enemies, there three Methods to be pursued.

First is, to procure for the Emperor, for the Re- of this Campaign, and with the least Delay pos- Army of 50 Battalions, and 80 Squadrons, with y Artillery that is proper.

Second is, that this very Army should be aug- , against the next Campaign, to the Number of Fighting Men, in order to push the Austrians with ; and to give the Emperor and his Allies so great iority in the Empire, that the Court of Vienna shall be forced to come to a Peace.

Third is, that his most Christian Majesty would ssed to give Orders, as soon as possible, for an of 45,000 Men to march to Hanover. This is the important Article, because it takes in the Three fol- Considerations.

The obliging the King of England to come to y Accommodation; a Proof of which was seen Year 41, by the sudden sending of the Sieur Har- to the Court of his most Christian Majesty.

ndly, The bringing back the Elector of Cologn e suitable Sentiments towards the Emperor and ies.

lastly, the Third Consideration is the giving the so much Uneasiness, that upon the Retreat of the rians, their own Troops may also be recalled for efence of their Provinces; and that thereby the of his most Christian Majesty, which is in Flan- may act with all the Superiority necessary for con- their Conquests with Rapidity.

Memorial shall conclude with an Observation, appears too to be very Important; that is, the e Necessity there is of preventing, without Loss me, the English and Austrians, in Concert with ourt of Dresden, from making the Progress in and Poland which they desire, in order to thwart erations of the King my Master, and thereby to n the principal Support of the Emperor, against ea of Hungary, in the Empire. And accordingly, eparture of the two Ministers, which his most Christian Majesty has been pleased to name for Poland and Russia, seems to require the greatest Dispatch.

These are the most humble Representations, which I take the Liberty to make in the Name of the King my Master; laying myself at the Feet of his most Christian Majesty, and assuring him of the Continuation of all my Zeal for the Good of the common Interests. *Metz, September* 12, 1744.

*The Marshal Count* Schmettau.

*A Discourse held to his most Christian Majesty, and delivered afterwards in Writing.*

As I look upon your Majesty, not only as the greatest King in the World, but, at the same time, as the honestest Man, so I do not hesitate to open my Heart to you. I would avoid, Sir, to have any Difference with your Ministers; or to sower them, whenever your Will, with respect to what has been promised to the King my Master, is not put in Execution. Wherefore, Sir, as I only aim at the Good of Affairs, to preserve the strict Friendship and Union of your Majesty with the King my Master, which is to render you always, you and your Posterity, Arbiters of the Balance of Europe, and procure your reciprocal Advantage, and that of your Subjects; so I shall endeavour to express myself, on the Matters which I shall bring before your Majesty, as plainly as if they were personally transacted between your Majesty and the King my Master; and as I have in that no concealed View, I dare flatter myself that your Majesty will find it expedient, for your Service, to keep the Secret, as often as you shall permit me to advertise you, when any Thing shall fail in the Execution of your Orders.

*Memorial for his most Christian Majesty only.*

Prince Charles's Army, from the 12th of August, was a Third Part weaker than that of his most Christian Majesty: This latter had it in its Power till the 23d of the same Month, which is 12 Days, to put itself in a Situation to have come up with the other, and to have given it Battle.

All Europe was attentive to the Conduct that would be held thereupon; and the King, my Master, was persuaded more than any body, that the Austrian Army could not repass the Rhine without the Loss of half its Troops.

His Majesty was so much the more convinc'd of it, as he had been positively promised, that they would press so closely upon the Enemy's Army, that it should be impossible for it to undertake any Passage of the Rhine, without risking a very great Loss. The cruel Illness of his most Christian Majesty, prevented my having the Honour to approach him, in order to represent to him what passed with respect to the Austrian Army; and the Memorials which I delivered on that Subject, could not be read to his said Majesty, for the same Reason of his Illness.

I had made, by the said Memorials, strong Instances upon all that I thought might have been executed from one Day to another, and which was not done; especially that from Molsheim, as far as the Soure, which is but four French Leagues; and from that River to Beinheim, which is three Leagues more; an Army, so superior as that of his most Christian Majesty, had not been able in twelve Days upon the Enemy, considering that the Dispositions for Provisions, Forage, Artillery, Bridges, and Openings of the Ways and Routes for the March of the said Army, might have been made with Ease, provided that all these Articles had been foreseen at the Time when they should have proposed to approach so close to the Enemy, that they should not have again lost Sight of them, and that it would not have been easy for them to have stolen away, in order to repass the Rhine, without being attack'd.

The Austrian Army was known to be encamped the 17th of August, upon the Eminencies of Brompt, on the other Side of the Soure; which gave the Army of his most Christian Majesty the Liberty to march, with the usual Precautions, in as many Columns as might have been thought necessary, for its coming and forming itself on the 17th of August, on the River Souffel, at a League from Strasbourg; so much the rather, as it might, during the Halt which it made the 16th of August, have provided Bread for four Days. The Artillery might also, from the 12th to the 17th, have had Time enough to arrive there.

Nothing ought to have hindered them, on the 18th of August, from marching in the same Manner, by leaving the Wood of Brompt on the Right, as far as the Rorbach, and pushing the Head of all the Grenadiers and Dragoons in the Army, up to the Soure, over-against Hochfeld, from which Post the Duke of Harcourt was distant, the two last Days, but one League. Nothing ought to have hindred the passing the Soure the 19th, and coming up to the Enemy; and when even they had them halted on the 20th, which in a Conjuncture like that, wherein they found themselves, was not absolutely necessary, they would have had the 21st, the 22d, and half the 23d, to attack the Enemy's Army, or at least to have pressed it so closely, without the Light Troops being able to cover it, that it would have been impossible for it to have undertaken to defile by its Bridges, without their having destroyed half of the said Army.

One might still farther take Notice of other Articles, as that of a full Moon on the 23d to the 24th of August, when it was as light as Day; that they gave Time to the Enemy, already quite in Confusion, to pass the rest of their Infantry, and their Arrear Guard, over the Rhine, on their Bridges, although the whole Army of his most Christian Majesty was but Half a League from thence; being, that the Enemy did not cease passing over their Bridges till the Dawn of the Day on the 24th of August; and that they would have burnt their Bridges sooner than they did (knowing the Army of France was so near them) if they had not finish'd passing the Rhine, at Day-break, the 24th of August.

Moreover, the Pursuit of the Austrian Army on the other Side of the Rhine, was carried on with so much Lukewarmness (because the Corps which were to sustain the Detachments sent to the Pursuit of the Enemy, did not follow quick enough) that it produced no Manner of Effect; and that the Enemy continued their Route with the same Facility.

But as the Business is at present to endeavour to remedy the Ill which has happened, and that we must set out from the Ground we are now upon, I think [illegible] indispensibly obliged, for the Good of the common Interests, humbly to beseech his most Christian Majesty, that he will be pleased to give his Consent to the Three following Articles.

1. That the 6 Battalions, and 16 Squadrons, which are wanting to complete the 50 Battalions and the 80 Squadrons, of which the Imperial Army ought to be composed, be taken out of the Troops of his most Christian Majesty; and that they join the Imperial Army as soon as possible, with 8 Battering Pieces, 4 Mortars, their Implements, and Pontons designed for that Army.

2. That a Plan of Operations be made for the Remainder of this Campaign.

3. That the same be done for the Position of the Troops, during the next Winter.

4. And lastly, that a Plan of Operations be made for next Year, within the Month of October next.

The Orders of the King, my Master, upon this last Article, are so strict, that I cannot possibly depart, in any Point whatsoever, from them. His Majesty desiring to know betimes, what will be the Operations of the next Campaign, that he may take just Measures to act in Concert, and to avoid committing the Faults of the three preceding Campaigns.

The King, my Master, will not fail to send, respectively, his Plan of Operations, that we may proceed in a perfect Concert on both Sides.

*Metz, Sept.* 12, 1744. *Marshal Count de* Schmettau.

## HOME PORTS.

*Bristol, November* 8. This Day arrived the Enterprize Schooner, Captain Johson, of 40 Tons, from Jamaica, and sailed from thence the 20th of August, with 35 Sail, under Convoy of the York and Assistance Men of War, and parted them about Six Weeks since, off Bermudas, in a Gale of Wind; but saw several of them about Eight Days after, particularly the Ramee Galley, Capt. Pickett, for London. In the Passage from Jamaica, they met with three Ships from S. Domingo, and one laden with Naval Stores; which they took, and sent to Jamaica, under Convoy of the Assistance Man of War.

*Dover, November* 5. Wind N. N. W. Came in the Somerset, Harris, from Rotterdam for Dublin; the Endeavour, Andrews, from London for Dartmouth. Sailed the Rainbow, Wood, for Sunderland.

*Deal, November* 9. Wind W. N. W. Came down the Peggy and Jenny, Long, for Antigua, the London Packet, Terman, for Montserat; the Start, Bowden, for Plymouth; and remain with the Princess Louisa Man of War, and the Outward-bound Ships as per last.

*Gravesend, November* 9. Passed by the Assurance, Fisher, from Stockholm, but last from Dunkirk.

## LONDON.

According to the latest Letters from Dresden, it was apprehended, his Prussian Majesty meditated some new

Enterprize of Importance, Orders having been given for all the old Troops to march towards the Frontiers, and for raising new Regiments, both of Horse and Foot, to replace them in the interior Part of his Dominions.

The intended Alterations in the French Ministry, which we have often hinted at, begin now to shew themselves clearly; and the Influence of the Prime Minister, who is at the Bottom of them. Mr. Villeneufe, who was Ambassador at the Porte, is made Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and M. Nosilles's Credit sinks daily.

It is certain, that their High Mightinesses have not only resolved on a new Augmentation of 12,000 Men, and settled the necessary Funds for their Maintainance, but have likewise taken proper Measures for the having of them immediately in their Service; so that they may employ them where-ever the Efforts of the Common Enemy may make it requisite.

The late brave and worthy Sir John Balchen, a little before he left the Mediterranean, was told by an Officer, as a Piece of good News, that M. Torres was expected on that Coast; to which the gallant old Man answer'd, very briskly. *Believe me*, Tom, *I had rather fight* Six French *Men of War, than carry Six of the richest* Galleons *to* Britain.

A Proclamation is issued, offering a Reward of 100l. to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and convict any Person, who, since the 1st of October last past, or before the 1st Day of May next, shall commit any Murder or Robbery, or assault with any offensive Weapon, any Person, with an Intent to rob 'em, in any of the Streets of the Cities of London and Westminster, over and above the 40l. and all other Rewards given by an Act of Parliament made in the 4th and 5th Years of King William III. for apprehending and convicting of Highwaymen, &c.

A Proclamation is also publish'd for a general Fast to be kept on Wednesday the 9th of January next, both in England and Scotland.

The Prince Charles Privateer has sent in here a large Snow and a Brig, from Bourdeaux for S. Domingo; the Snow is called the l'Hrondelle, Capt. Peire Chatote; the Name of the Brig not yet known.

Last Friday in the Afternoon, the Lady Balchen, that was reported to be dead, arriv'd at the House of her late Brother, Robert Aprice, Esq; in Red Lion Street, Holbourn; and it is said, that a Memorial is preparing in regard to what the Family has suffered by the Loss of the Victory.

The same Morning a Woman, meanly dress'd, set herself down by the Stocks belonging to St. Andrew's Holbourn, and died instantly.

They write from Colchester, that on Thursday Night last, just as the Comedians, in that Town, were going to begin their Play, the Gallery, in which were 200 Persons, broke down; by which Accident, several of them were bruis'd very much.

On Friday Morning was married at the Quaker's Meeting, at Wandsworth, Mr. Jacob Hagen, an eminent Timber Merchant at Dockhead, to Miss Betty Haggar, Neice to Mr. William Haggar, an eminent Brewer in Horsly-down, with a Fortune of 6000l.

*In last Saturday's Gazetteer, Col.* 2. *Line* 2. *for* useful, *read* useless.

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| High Water this Day at London-Bridge. | Morning | | Evening | |
| | 04 | 22 | 04 | 46 |

Bank Stock, 145. India, 181 1-half. South Sea, 111, Old Annuity, 111 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto, 111 1-half to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 93 1-4th. Ditto 1743, 92 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Ditto 1744, 93. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 85. London Assurance, 11. India Bonds, 2 l. 14 s. to 15 s. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 5 s. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 100. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 11 l. 2 s. 6 d.


**This Day is Published,**

(Price Sixpence)

*By* John Applebee, *in Bolt-Court, Fleetstreet,*

A Full, true, and authentick Account of the last Words and dying Speeches of the six Malefactors who were executed last Wednesday at Tyburn; viz. Francis Moulder, Samuel Ellard, Richard Lee, otherwise Country Dick, Anne Gwyn, Anne Barefoot, and Anne Duck. To which is added a full and particular Account of the Robberies and Cheats committed by Country Dick, both in Town and Country; likewise a great many remarkable and surprizing Robberies committed by Anne Duck and Anne Barefoot; as also a particular Account of Samuel Ellard, who return'd from Transportation; the Manner of his Escape from his Master in Virginia, and how he came to England; and lastly, a very remarkable Letter of a Methodist, sent to Frances Moulder, who ravish'd his Mistress's Niece, Anne Bishop, about nine Years of Age; with several other remarkable Things, too tedious to mention.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree and subsequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn in Chancery Lane, on Friday the 16th of November, Instant, between Four and Six in the Afternoon, the Estate, late of James Lavoy, Esq; deceas'd, in the Parish of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, held by Lease for three Lives, from the Lord Bishop of London.

Particulars whereof, may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

*To be SOLD,*

A Manor or capital Messuage, situate at Broom, in the Parish of Whiston and County of York, half a Mile from Rotheram, four Miles from Sheffield, eight from Barnsley, and nine from Doncaster, in two Parcels; one of them contains the House, Dovecote, large Barn and Stables, a Croft, Garden, Orchard, and Foldstead, with about Thirty Acres of inclosed Land, now Lett at the yearly Rent of 36 l. 7 s. 6 d. the Leases expiring at Martinmas next; the other Parcel contains about Sixty Acres of Inclosure, now Lett at the yearly Rent of 60 l. For farther Particulars enquire of Mr. Benjamin Haycock, Silkman, in Bread-street, London; or of Mr. Wharam, in Rotheram, Yorkshire.

Likewise 18 Acres of Field Land, 10 Acres of Inclosure, and about Eight Acres of Meadows, now Lett at the yearly Rent of 30 l. in the Occupation of Mr. Thomas Hardy, who keeps the Crown Inn at Rotheram. There will be a Close of about four Acres, and three Acres of Meadows, sold with any of the above, if desired. For further Particulars, enquire as above.

**On Wednesday the 14th of this Month,**

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